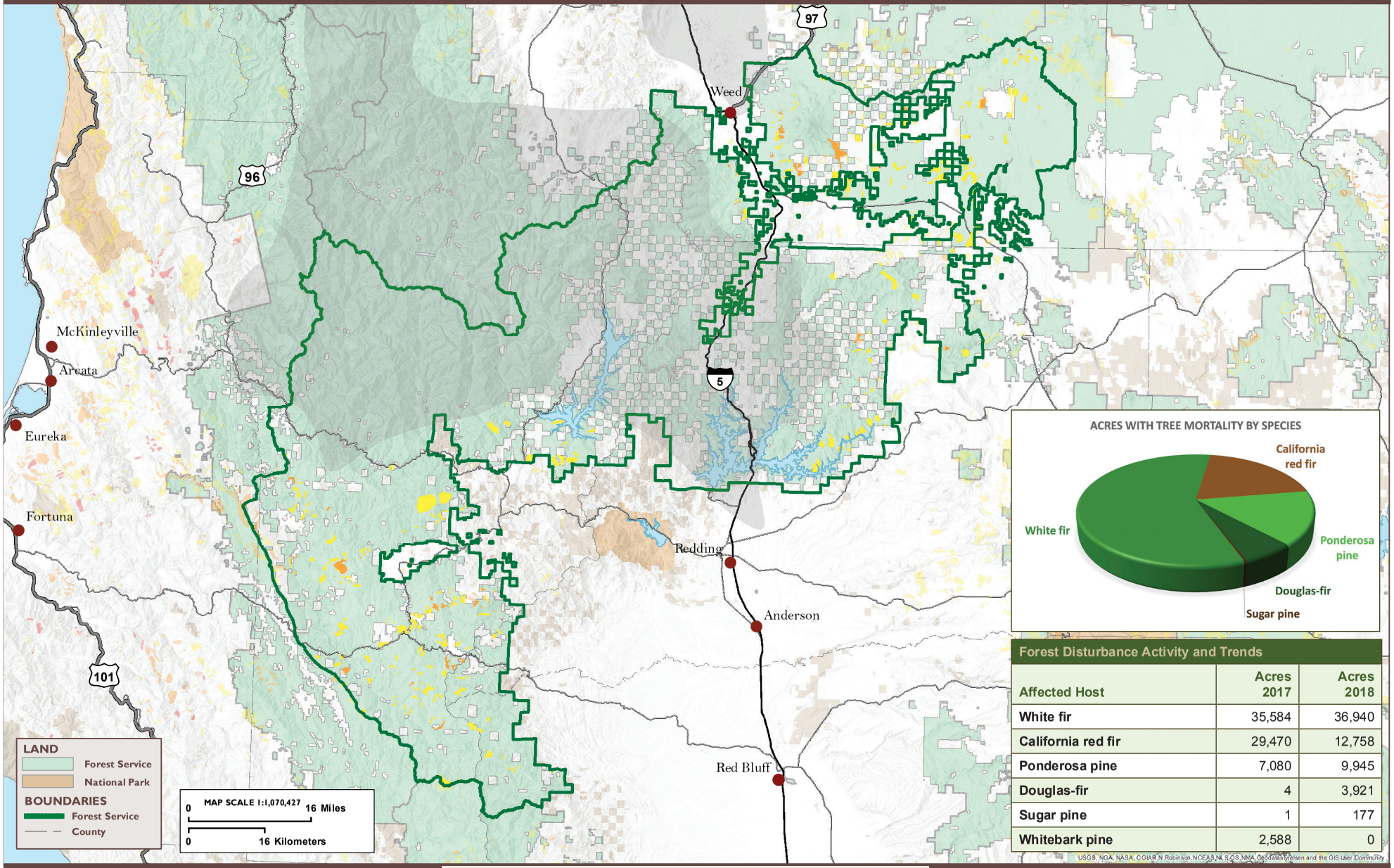
USDA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AERIAL DETECTION SURVEY, 2018
SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST



Forest Disturbance Activity and Trends		
Affected Host	Acres 2017	Acres 2018
White fir	35,584	36,940
California red fir	29,470	12,758
Ponderosa pine	7,080	9,945
Douglas-fir	4	3,921
Sugar pine	1	177
Whitebark pine	2,588	0

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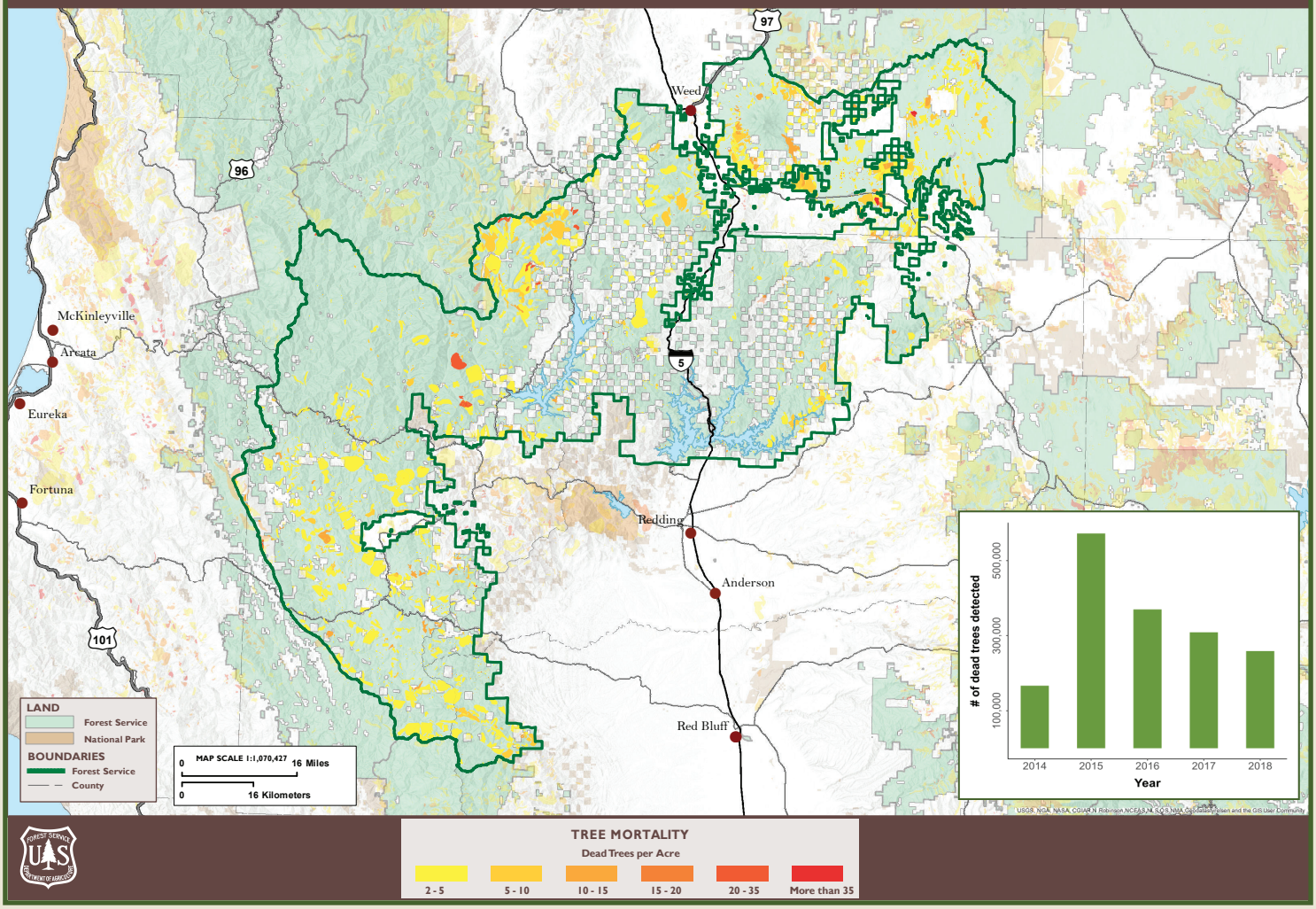
AERIAL DETECTION SURVEY, 2014-2018
SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST



Highlights

- Overall mortality decreased from an estimated 310,000 dead trees across 175,000 acres in 2017 to approximately 260,000 dead trees across 64,000 acres in 2018.
- California red fir, white fir, Douglas-fir, and ponderosa pine mortality was scattered, with a concentration of pine mortality along far eastern portions of the Forest on the South Fork Ranger District.
- White fir had the highest level of mortality with an estimated 147,000 dead trees across 36,940 acres with mortality in 2018 compared to 120,000 dead trees across 35,584 acres with mortality in 2017.
- Ponderosa pine had two concentrations of clustered mortality in the southern Hayfork Ranger District and along eastern portions of the Forest.
- Douglas-fir mortality increased from 140 dead trees in 2017 to an estimated 14,000 dead trees in 2018.
- Much of the Redding area was not surveyed due to several large fires and most of the Whiskeytown/Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and the Trinity River Management Unit were not flown in 2018.

Ongoing white fir mortality west of Shasta Lake.